

PEKING REVIEW

42

October 20, 1978

Greeting the Great Task

— Teng Hsiao-ping's speech at the 9th National
Trade Union Congress

How to Speed Up China's Agricultural Development

*Moscow's Outcries Can Never
Harm China*

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Chairman Hua Watches Air Show

Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and Vice-Chairmen Yeh Chien-ying and Teng Hsiao-ping watched an air show by air force units of the P.L.A. on October 12.

At 10:25 a.m. Chang Ting-fa, commander of the air force units, announced that the show was ready for reviewing. Fourteen aircraft flew over the reviewing stand in a formation that resembled the two Chinese characters "eight one," meaning August 1, the Army Day. Formation after formation of interceptors dived as they approached the firing-range. A loudspeaker kept announcing "Hit" and "Excellent"!

The show consisted of 15 items, including bombing, target shooting, reconnaissance flying, parachuting and stunt flying. It was larger in scale and better in performance than the 1964 air force show which Chairman Mao watched and which gave a fillip to a training campaign throughout the P.L.A.

"Quality Month"

A mass movement to improve the quality of products was launched last September among the workers, technicians and cadres of industrial and communications departments in the country. It was known as "quality month." The State Economic Commission announced that initial successes had been achieved.

In every branch of industry there have emerged a number of enterprises distinguished for their high output of top-quality products, and a number of groups and individuals turning out products with quality guaranteed have come to the fore. The quality of many products has greatly improved. For instance, pig iron produced by the Shoutu Iron and Steel Company in Peking and the Penki Iron and Steel Company is 100 per cent up to standard. In Anshan, Shanghai, Peking, Fushun and Tientsin, the quality of steel and rolled steel has reached or surpassed the previous best levels. The quality of five oil products has caught up with the advanced world standards. Ninety-six per cent of printed and dyed cotton cloth are up to the shrinkage regulations as against 85 per cent before September.

In the past few years, the quality of many industrial products declined drastically owing to anarchism and confusion created by the "gang of four." Many of the problems still remain to be solved to this day. During the "quality month," many enterprises set up or restored quality-inspection departments or quality-control systems. Ways and means were devised to improve the quality, such as exhibiting good and bad products for comparison.

At the beginning of October, Kang Shih-en, Vice-Premier and Minister in Charge of the State Economic Commission, and other leading comrades

heard a report on the situation of the nation's industry and communications. They considered that good results had been obtained after the launching of the "quality month," but they noted that development was uneven. Kang Shih-en said that the work to improve quality should be continued.

The State Economic Commission issued a circular calling for the integration of political and ideological work and the introduction of a strict system of giving rewards to those who have done good work and criticisms or penalties to those turning out products of poor quality. Advanced enterprises and individuals turning out quality products should be cited and rewarded, and priority will be given to these enterprises in the supply of power, fuel and raw materials. As regards those enterprises turning out poor-quality products, they would have to suspend production in order to take measures to improve quality. If they should fail to do so within a specified time, the salaries of the factory director, deputy directors and chief engineer will be cut for that period. Those bearing direct responsibility for poor-quality products will get less pay.

Another "Vanguard"

In our country, grain and steel are likened to two "marshals" in the national economy, and electric power and railway to two "vanguards." After taking measures

to speed up the development of the power industry (fuel included) and railway transport, the Party Central Committee pointed out recently that construction materials should also march in the van.

According to the ten-year plan for the development of the national economy (1976-85), capital construction in the following eight years is unprecedented in scale, with total investment surpassing that of the 28 years from 1949 to 1977. The amount of construction materials needed, therefore, is enormous. Such materials are also needed in large quantities for building houses for the people in the cities and rural areas.

With a view to boosting the production of construction materials, the state has this year invested twice as much as it did last year. A number of projects are under construction, while preparations are being made for another group of new projects. The building of new factories goes hand in hand with the expansion and renovation of old ones. At present, the stress is on the production of cement, glass and modern building materials.

Kwangchow Autumn Export Commodities Fair

China's 1978 Autumn Export Commodities Fair opened in Kwangchow on October 15. The fair is characterized by a more ample supply, a greater variety and a better quality of commodities than the previous fairs.

A major policy change in the fair is to base production on

sales. The past fairs mostly sold already manufactured goods with the result that many did not suit the needs of the international market. The current fair, besides selling existing stocks of goods, stresses production by contracts according to customers' specifications with delivery to be made this year, the next year or beyond.

More representatives of industrial departments than before are taking a direct part in trade negotiations and hearing for themselves the customers' demands. The newly established China National Machinery and Equipment Export Corporation is at the fair to directly discuss the products of the First Ministry of Machine-Building with foreign businessmen, thereby facilitating the development of China's foreign trade and the expansion of her export of industrial goods.

An increase in processing for foreign customers who supply designs, raw materials or parts, compensatory trade and assembling is a marked feature of the current fair. The fair's staff will act as a link between foreign buyers and commodity suppliers in all parts of the country so as to promote a rapid growth in processing raw materials and assembling.

IN THE NEWS

- Chairman Hua on October 10 met the Romanian Party Workers' Group and the Delegation of the Romanian Journal *Era Socialist*. They were headed respectively by Stefan Mocota, Alternate Member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central

Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, Vice-Chairman of the Grand National Assembly and First Secretary of the R.C.P. Cluj County Committee, and Stefan Voicu, Member of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and editor-in-chief of *Era Socialist*.

- In his October 8 message to Pol Pot, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean Communist Party and Prime Minister of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, Chairman Hua expressed great admiration for the Kampuchean people's efforts in conquering a serious flood. He also expressed deep sympathy for the people in the afflicted areas.

- Chairman Yeh Chien-ying of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress on October 14 sent a message of congratulations to Daniel Arap Moi on his assuming the presidency of the Republic of Kenya.

- On October 10 Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping met a press delegation from the Federal Republic of Germany led by Dr. Georg Negwer, Director of the Overseas Relations Department of the Press and Information Office.

- Vice-Premier Teng on October 9 met with William Seawell, Chairman of the Pan-American World Airways, Mrs. Seawell and their party.

- Foreign Minister Huang Hua, head of the Chinese delegation to the 33rd U.N. General Assembly, returned to Peking on October 15. While abroad he paid a visit to Greece, Italy and Britain.

Greeting the Great Task

— Teng Hsiao-ping's speech at the 9th National Trade Union Congress

Following is the full text of a speech delivered by Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping, on behalf of the Party Central Committee and the State Council, at the Ninth National Congress of Chinese Trade Unions which opened in Peking on October 11. The title and subheads are ours. — Ed.

Comrades:

The Ninth National Congress of Chinese Trade Unions will play an important part in advancing the workers' movement in China and speeding up the modernization of agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology. On behalf of the Party Central Committee and the State Council, I extend warm congratulations to the congress and our cordial regards to all the comrade delegates at this congress and all the comrade workers and staff now fighting on various fronts.

Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has been predominant in China's workers' movement and trade union work since the founding of the People's Republic. The lines, principles and tasks set for the workers' movement by the Sixth All-China Labour Congress and the Seventh and the Eighth National Trade Union Congresses are correct. Under the leadership of the Party, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions and trade union organizations at all levels have done a considerable amount of good work and played a tremendous role in the successful development of China's socialist revolution and construction. Thanks to the leadership of the Party and work by the trade unions, a contingent of model workers and working-class core elements for revolution has emerged in all industrial branches, in all areas and from all nationalities throughout the country. They remain to this day the core of unity and models for us to emulate.

However, for a number of years, Lin Piao and the "gang of four" brought the trade unions

to a halt and cultivated a group of bad elements to get control of the workers' organizations and reduce them to tools in their plot to usurp Party and state power. They fanned up bourgeois factionalism and armed strife among workers, incited them to stop work and production and opposed and brutally persecuted revolutionary cadres, model workers and trade union activists in factories and mines. They created anarchy in enterprises, in all industries and in the national economy as a whole; they worked against the planned economy of socialism, against the socialist principle of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work" and against all rational rules and regulations; and they sabotaged labour discipline. All these criminal counter-revolutionary activities produced extremely serious consequences. At the same time, they aroused great revolutionary indignation among workers across the country. Everywhere many advanced elements, defying the white terror they imposed, struggled against them heroically and unyieldingly. These struggles show that China's working class deserves to be called the long-tested leading class in the revolution, standing firm at all times.

In the two years since the downfall of the "gang of four," the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, in grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land and righting wrongs, has fundamentally changed the situation and there has been steady progress in various fields of work. It is obvious that great efforts are still needed to eliminate the pernicious influence and the bad effects of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" among the workers and every enterprise should work to complete the consolidation of class ranks. We must carry the exposure and criticism of the "gang of four" through to the end. But it is equally obvious that there have been decisive victories on a country-wide

scale in this struggle and we can begin our new battles on this foundation.

Major Transformations

The Party's 11th National Congress and the Fifth National People's Congress set forth before the people of the whole country the great goal of the four socialist modernizations within this century. Now the Party Central Committee and the State Council urge a faster pace in the four modernizations, and they have set forth a series of policies and organizational measures for this effort. The Party Central Committee points out that this is a great revolution in which the country's economic and technological backwardness will be radically changed and the dictatorship of the proletariat further consolidated. Since this revolution is aimed at greatly changing the present backward forces of production, it must in many ways change the relations of production, the superstructure and the forms of management in industrial and agricultural enterprises as well as the state administration of them so that they meet the needs of a large-scale modern economy. Speeding up the tempo of economic development requires much greater specialization of enterprises, a far higher technical level of all workers and staff members, conscientious training and evaluation, far better economic accounting in enterprises, and much higher labour productivity and rate of profit in proportion to the funds. Therefore, major transformations are required on various economic fronts not only in regard to technique, but in regard to systems and organization as well. The long-term interests of the people throughout the country lie in such transformations; otherwise, we cannot end the present backward state of technology and management of production. The Party Central Committee believes that in the interests of socialism and for the four modernizations, the workers of the whole country will surely play a selfless, model and vanguard role in these transformations, and the trade union organizations will energetically help the enterprises bring about these transformations through active propaganda and organizational work among the masses and make new and significant contributions to the cause of revolution and construction. One of the most important characteristics of the working class

is its association with socialized mass production and, therefore, it has the highest consciousness and discipline and plays the leading role in economic advance and social and political progress in the present era. We hope that the Ninth National Congress of Chinese Trade Unions will have a penetrating discussion of the current situation so as to unite all its members to take on this great task on the basis of the complete victory won in the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four."

The trade unions should educate all members to recognize the profound significance of the four modernizations and work to raise their political, economic-managing, technical and cultural level. The workers should carry forward their glorious traditions of hard work, selflessness and discipline, accepting transfer of work readily and loving their enterprises like their homes. They should unite and get rid of any vestige of bourgeois factionalism and anarchism that the "gang of four" fanned up. The working class should go all out to master modern technology and managerial skills so as to make outstanding contributions to the four modernizations. It is only right and proper that whoever makes more contributions to the four modernizations be accorded greater honour and more awards by the state. The Party Central Committee and the State Council have decided that a national model workers conference will be called next year for industry and transport, capital construction, agriculture and forestry, finance and trade, culture and education and science and technology to commend the advanced and greet the 30th anniversary of the People's Republic of China. I hope that workers and staff throughout the country will welcome the first great gathering of heroes to emerge in the course of the new Long March with big accomplishments in work.

Combination of Democratic Management And Centralized Leadership

Our enterprises should adopt the system of division of responsibility with the factory directors or managers in charge under the leadership of Party committees and should set up effective systems of command to direct production. The trade unions should educate all members to safeguard highly centralized administrative leadership in their enterprises and

the full authority of the production command system. Only thus can we effectively eliminate the present, widespread phenomenon of no one accepting responsibility and organize production in a normal and orderly fashion. And only thus will we be able to ensure constantly expanding reproduction, increase profits and at the same time steadily improve the workers' living conditions, thus guaranteeing the unity of the interests of the state, the collective and the individual. The trade unions should educate all members to take an active part in managing enterprises. In order to achieve the four modernizations, all our enterprises, without exception, should have democratic management and this should be combined with centralized leadership. Workshop directors, section chiefs and group heads in every enterprise must in the future be elected by the workers in the unit. Major issues in an enterprise should be discussed by workers' congresses or general membership meetings, at which leading cadres of the enterprise must listen to the workers' views and accept their criticism and supervision. Such congresses and meetings have the right to suggest to higher levels that certain leading or managing personnel be punished or replaced for serious negligence of duty or for a bad style of work. The trade union in an enterprise will be the functioning body between workers' congresses and general membership meetings. Therefore, it is no longer an unnecessary organization as some believed. The effectiveness or ineffectiveness of trade union work affects the workers in exercising their rights as masters of the country; it also affects management and the smooth exercise of centralized leadership in an enterprise. This is to say, when an enterprise is managed well, it is to the credit not only of the Party and administrative cadres but also of the workers and their trade union.

Protect the Welfare of Workers

Our trade unions must work hard to protect the welfare of workers. Welfare cannot be expanded very quickly since our country is still quite backward; it can only grow step by step on the basis of increased production, particularly of increased labour productivity. But this should in no way be used by the leadership of an enterprise, still less by the trade unions, as

a pretext for indifference to the welfare of the workers. The leadership of our enterprises can do a lot in this respect in present conditions, and this is even more so for our trade union organizations. They should urge and assist the authorities in enterprises and localities to do everything possible to improve the working and living conditions of workers, their canteens and hygiene, and at the same time should encourage mutual aid of various forms among the workers.

For any aspect of this work to be successful, trade unions must have close ties with the workers, make them feel that the unions are indeed their own organizations, are trustworthy, speak up on their behalf and work in their interests, and under no circumstances lie to them or act like overlords fed on the workers' membership dues, or work for the benefit of only a few people. Trade unions should fight for the democratic rights of the workers and oppose bureaucracy of every kind. So they themselves must be models of democratic procedure. Our trade union cadres must set an example of working hard, showing complete devotion to public interest and giving no thought to self, respecting discipline, accepting transfer of work readily and loving their enterprises like their homes in order to educate the workers in such a spirit. If the trade unions act along these lines, they will have high prestige among the workers and be able to make important contributions to the four modernizations. In places where exposure and criticism of the "gang of four" have been fairly adequate, all Party, administrative and Youth League organizations, and trade unions too, have the duty to do their work well, and score significant advances within three years. They should not always shift the blame for problems in their work to the pernicious influence of the gang. If this influence continues, then we ourselves should be held responsible. Provided each of us sets this high demand on our work, the cause of our Party and our country will prosper and we will achieve the great goal of the four modernizations at an earlier date.

Comrades! While building our own country, our working class must always keep in mind the proletariat and the oppressed peoples and nations of the world. We must further strengthen our unity with the workers and revolutionary people the world over, sup-

port their struggles against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and for winning and safeguarding national independence and their struggles for social progress, and make our due contribution to the emancipation of the working class throughout the world and the progress of all mankind. Our working class must also learn modestly from the experience of working-class struggle in other lands and from their advanced science and technology so as to speed up the four modernizations in China.

Comrades! Our cause is splendid; our future is bright. Let us hold high the great banner of Mao Tsetung Thought and, under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, work with one heart and one mind, advance courageously in the direction set by the 11th Party Congress and strive to fulfil the new great historic mission of the Chinese working class—to make China a great, modern and powerful socialist country before the end of this century.

How to Speed Up China's Agricultural Development

by Ching Hua



THE ten-year plan for the development of China's national economy (1976-85) mapped out by the Fifth National People's Congress last February sets forth that China is to produce 400 million tons of grain and 60 million tons of steel annually by 1985. These are arduous tasks, especially for agriculture which is considered the more difficult of the two.

The Party and government, accordingly, are adopting a series of measures to accelerate the pace of agricultural development.

Learning From Tachai

The Tachai Production Brigade in Shansi Province has become a national pace-setter in agriculture due to its transformation from a poor mountain village into a prosperous new socialist village through hard struggle and self-reliance. Since 1964, hundreds of millions of China's peasants began to learn from Tachai about improving their local conditions. The three provinces of Hopei, Shantung and Honan, which never produced sufficient grain, have now shaken off their dependence on state grain from other places. In the past three years, the annual marketable grain which Shantung

supplied to the state averaged 250,000 tons. Last year Chekiang and Szechuan Provinces, which had been seriously sabotaged by the "gang of four," effected tremendous changes as a result of conscientiously learning from Tachai. Many high-yielding counties, people's communes or production brigades across the country have become advanced units in learning from Tachai. Tachai's revolutionary drive is essential to materialize modernization in such a large, economically backward country like ours.

Learning from Tachai primarily entails learning from its experience in grasping revolution and promoting production, grasping the principal contradiction—the key link of the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, and between the socialist and the capitalist road. At present and in a period to come, the key link is to expose and criticize the "gang of four."

The gang created widespread chaos in the rural areas. Flaunting the banner of pseudo-Leftism, they undermined the Party's economic policies in the countryside and dampened the peasants' enthusiasm for socialism. Right now



Leaders of Chining Prefecture in Shantung Province studying a plan for farmland capital construction.

the two most urgent tasks are: To carry out fully the socialist principle of distribution according to work, i.e., to ensure more pay for more work so as to eliminate the equalitarianism fanned up by the gang; and to reduce the peasants' burden by every means, including stopping theft, corruption, waste and excesses in the communes and brigades, curtailing expenses, decreasing the number of non-productive personnel, and barring any use of the production teams' labour force and materials without pay. Such measures will guarantee more income for the peasants. A high-speed development in agriculture is only possible by fully mobilizing the peasants' initiative.

Taking Agriculture As the Foundation

Agriculture is the foundation of the national economy. In the final analysis, the development of industry and other economic and cultural undertakings all depends on how much grain, raw material and labour force agriculture can supply and how big the market it provides.

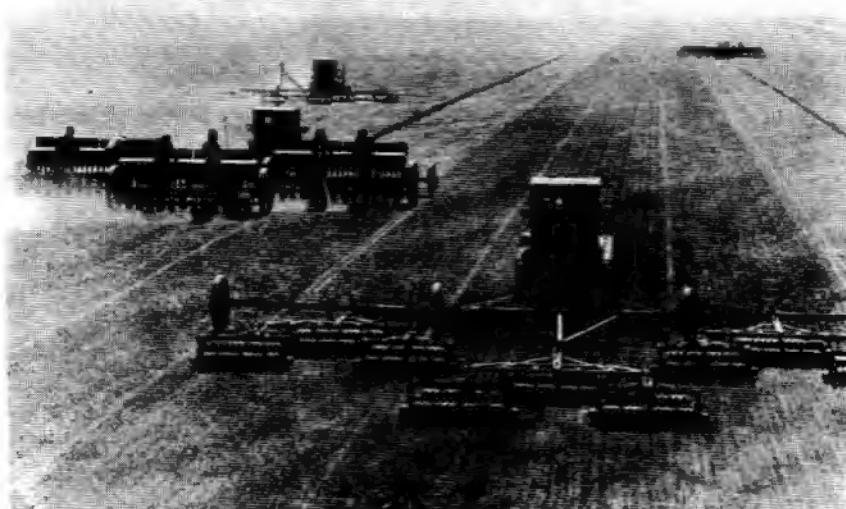
The state will adopt further

measures to strengthen this foundation of the national economy, such as:

Enlarge Investment. The Fifth National People's Congress decided to substantially enlarge the proportion of agricultural investment in the total investment for the national economy. Care to remote mountainous areas and the areas inhabited by minority nationalities will be emphasized in the allocation of investment.

Give Credit. The state will extend credit to the communes for farm mechanization, diversifying the economy and running small

A state farm in Heilungkiang Province in the northeast.



industry in addition to the funds accumulated by the communes themselves. The state is preparing to hand out long-term low-interest loans for specific purposes and is considering to restore the agricultural bank which existed prior to 1965 and to raise the interest rate on deposits in the rural areas so as to absorb more money for agricultural construction.

Adjust the Price Ratio Between Industrial and Farm Products. Since the founding of the People's Republic, the price scissors between industrial and agricultural products has gradually been narrowed, but the state purchasing prices for farm products are still relatively low. While decreasing the cost of industrial products so that the prices of industrial products needed by rural areas can be lowered, it is necessary to properly raise the purchasing prices of farm products.

Improve the Quality of Industrial Goods. Peasants grumbled about the poor quality of many industrial goods, especially for certain farm machinery. Now the problem is being tackled. It has been prescribed that no sub-standard products should be allowed to leave the factories, and the factories must be responsible for repairing, replacing or refunding the cost of any defective goods. In addition, the factories should compensate the peasants' losses.

Support Commune- or Brigade-Run Industry. The state supports and helps commune- or brigade-run industrial undertakings through low taxation or tax exemptions and by providing funds or materials as needed. Some urban factories are required to have a section of their products and parts processed in the rural areas.

People's communes and brigades are encouraged to produce raw and other materials and to open small mines. The growth of commune- or brigade-run industry will not only accumulate the funds needed for the development of agriculture, but in the long run is significant for narrowing the gap between town and countryside, solving the problem of a surplus labour force caused by farm mechanization and realizing industrialization in our country.

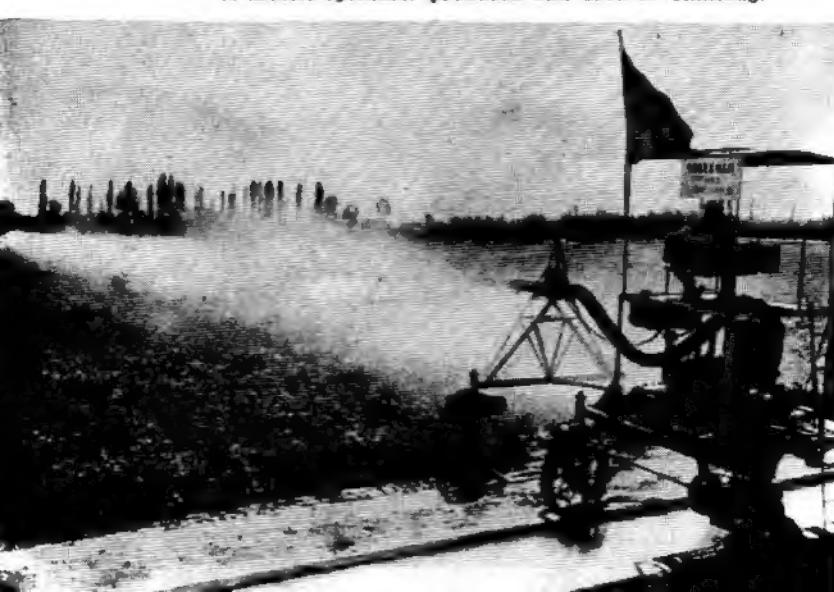
Fix the Agricultural Tax and Grain Purchasing Quota for Five Years. This policy is designed to encourage the peasants to overfulfil their production quotas. The peasants are required to pay their agricultural tax in kind and sell part of their surplus grain to the state every year. The central and local authorities will draw up an agricultural tax plan and the state's grain purchasing quota according to necessity and possibility. Once it is set, there will be no changes for five years no matter how much the peasants overfulfil their production quotas. The peasants may reserve the grain they produce in excess of their quotas for their own use or sell it at a higher price set appropriately by the state. If the peasants reap less because of natural disasters, the state will decrease or exempt them from their agricultural tax and purchasing quotas.

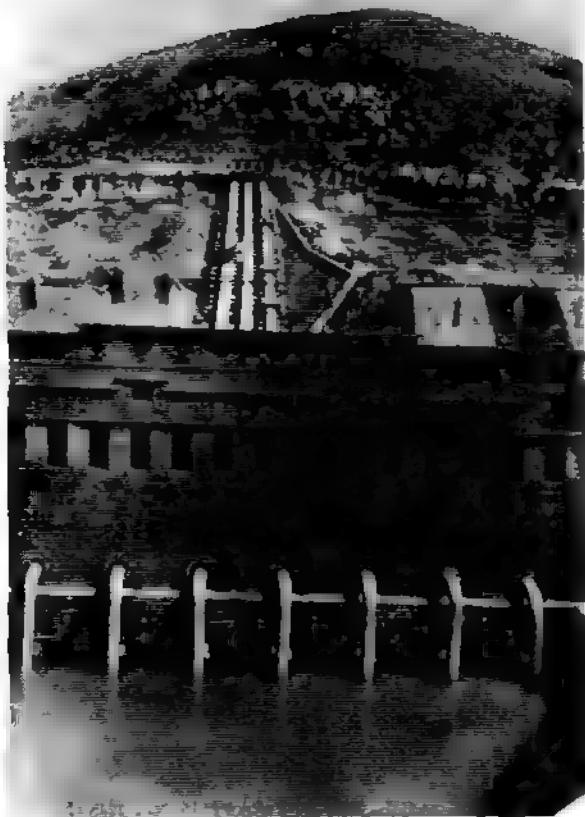
Farm Mechanization

China plans to mechanize 70 per cent of the main work in farming, forestry, animal husbandry, side-line occupation and fishery by 1980. A major problem we now confront is how to reorganize the farm machinery industry according to the principle of specialization and co-operation, improve the quality of farm machines and increase production.

At present, each type of farm machines has their own complicated specifications and their parts cannot be interchangeable. This lack of standardization has caused greater inconvenience among the peasants. Recently Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien severely criticized:

* Chin Shih Huang, the first emperor of the Chin Dynasty, was the first ruler to unify China. He reigned from 221 to 207 B.C.





An electric pumping station in Tangping County, Shantung Province.

"Even Chin Shih Huang* knew that carts should have standard gauge and the necessity of standardized written language and weights and measures. Shouldn't we Communists pay attention to the standardization?" He asked the First Ministry of Machine-Building to be the present-day Chin Shih Huang and quickly reorganize the farm machinery industry across the land after careful investigation and study.

To speed up farm mechanization, every province is required to concentrate its efforts on building one county where all the farm work is mechanized as an example. The outskirts of big cities must precede in this respect because cities have a stronger industrial base. Through this we may gain experience in allocating desired sets of farm machines, changing tilling systems, training agroscientists and agrotechnicians and improving farm management.

To increase chemical fertilizer production, the state will build one large chemical fertilizer

plant in each province by 1985 while still encouraging the localities to run small plants well.

It is also a pressing task to raise the peasants' educational and scientific level and the rural cadres' management level. To achieve this, it is necessary to strengthen the research centres of agroscience and to increase the number of agricultural colleges and secondary schools. Courses on farming or knowledge of agricultural science and technology should be added to the curricula of the middle as well as primary schools in rural areas.

All-Round Development

Our principle in agriculture is to take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development.

China's grain output has increased 2.5 times in the 29 years since the founding of the People's Republic in 1949. Speaking of the country as a whole, grain production will still be our main work in agriculture for the coming period. With this in mind, the peasants are encouraged to devote more energy to forestry, animal husbandry, side-line occupation and fishery. Such doings are both necessary and promising.

China has lots of barren hills and wasteland suitable for afforestation, but its forest area is



A rape-seed field in Szechuan Province.

rather small. Our country has 200 million hectares of usable grassland, including the famous Hulunbuir, Silinghol and Gungnais grasslands, but the output value of animal husbandry is only 13.9 per cent of the total agricultural production value. From now on, all grasslands should be fully utilized and efforts should be spent on afforestation, raising animals and poultry and expanding fishery.

Farmland Capital Construction

China has a huge population, comparatively little arable land, a vast territory and great diversity in natural conditions. Every year large tracts of farmland are threatened by drought, waterlogging or other natural disasters. Therefore, farmland capital construction which centres on soil amelioration and water conservancy, and the raising of per-unit yields should be stepped up.

A few good examples exist. Tachai Production Brigade has already built up high-standard terraced fields by levelling hilltops and filling in gullies. Shantung Province has extensively rearranged its topography, which helps to raise its capability of resisting natural disasters. This has resulted in an average annual increase of 6.6 per cent in grain for some years. Peasants in the south are learning from Soochow Prefecture's experience in building garden-like farmland. Yields on one-fourth of its farmland average one ton per mu or 15 tons per hectare. (See *Peking Review*, No. 39, 1978.)

If farmland throughout the country were run this way, the increase in grain would be sizable. Such an increase in addition to the reclamation of wasteland (the target is to open up 13 million hectares of wasteland in northeast and northwest China by 1985) would make the target of 400 million tons of grain a year attainable.

Why Factories Now Do Not Set Up Revolutionary Committees

— Answer by the Party secretary and director of an enterprise in Peking

by Our Correspondent Chin Chi-chu

DURING the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, revolutionary committees functioning as provisional leading organs were established in many of China's factories, enterprises and other units. Now with the exception of local governments which still set up revolutionary committees, factories, schools, shops and other units no longer do so. In their place, a system of division of responsibility is adopted, with the factory directors, headmasters or managers in charge under the leadership of Party committees.

Readers from abroad have written to us asking for an explanation. For this I visited

the iron-smelting factory of the Shoutu Iron and Steel Company, which is a large enterprise in Peking, and interviewed its Party committee secretary Lu Hsing and its director Wang Kwang. Following are their explanations.

Question: Would you explain in detail the system of division of responsibility with the factory directors in charge under the leadership of Party committees?

Lu Hsing: This system was already adopted by most factories and enterprises in China prior to the Cultural Revolution. According to this system, decisions on all important matters relat-

ing to production, technology, finance and the workers' livelihood must be made by the Party committee through collective discussion before being put into practice by the factory director. The Party committee should support the unified production and administration command headed by the factory director in exercising its powers and functions and at the same time supervise and check its work. When matters of urgency crop up in the course of production, the director has the power to take prompt action before reporting to the Party committee. The Party committee must ensure that state plans are fulfilled and decisions and directives from higher leading organs are implemented.

Leading organs in our iron-smelting factory consist of a Party committee and a working committee under the Party committee's leadership. In accordance with the Party Constitution, the Party committee is elected by Party members every two years. (In our factory 334 of the 1,300 people on the pay-roll are Party members.) It is composed of a secretary, three deputy secretaries and 13 members and meets once every month to discuss and decide on important matters. The working committee, whose meetings are convened by the director, is made up of four deputy directors and responsible technical and administrative cadres and is in charge of day-to-day production and administrative work.

Question: Why do you abolish the revolutionary committee?

Lu Hsing: In his Report on the Work of the Government to the Fifth National People's Congress last February, Chairman Hua said: "With the exception of those factories, mines or other enterprises where government administration is integrated with management, factories, production brigades, schools and colleges, shops, Party and government organizations and other enterprises and establishments will no longer set up revolutionary committees inasmuch as they do not form a level of government. In lieu of revolutionary committees, a system of division of responsibilities should be adopted with factory directors, production brigade leaders, school principals, college presidents, and managers taking charge under the leadership of Party committees."



A new blast furnace under construction in the iron-smelting factory.

If we take the actual situation in the factories into consideration, there must be a capable leading body whose members are both red and expert if we are to organize production in an effective way and promptly solve problems arising from production. And this command or headquarters is made up of the factory director, deputy directors and engineers.

Since a factory already has a Party committee which makes decisions on important matters through collective discussion and the decisions are carried out by the factory director and deputy directors, the establishment of a revolutionary committee would be redundant and would adversely affect efficiency in work.

When in August 1975 I again took up the post of secretary of the factory Party committee and served concurrently as chairman of the revolutionary committee, I encountered a lot of problems. There were many people on the revolutionary committee, but there was no clear-cut division of responsibility. All kinds of work and big or small matters were handled by the committee members, with everyone in charge but none really responsible. Sometimes I had to go in person to help get a bulb for a workshop. So I was up to my ears in routine work and had no time to consider matters of importance. Worse still, rational rules and regulations were thrown overboard and dis-

pline was lax as a result of the "gang of four's" advocacy of anarchism. If a big enterprise does not have a competent leading body and a unified production command, the consequences would be bad. At that time, there were frequent snags in production in our factory, the machines were in disrepair and output dropped. In 1976 alone, there were 123 accidents each involving a loss of more than 50 tons of pig iron. From 1973 to 1976, our loss from serious waste and rising production cost totalled 60 million yuan, which is more than enough for building a large blast furnace. Obviously such a state of affairs must not be allowed to continue.

Question: What about its members after the revolutionary committee was dissolved?

Wang Kwang: That depended on the merits of each case. Those who gave a good account of themselves politically and proved to be very capable remained at leading posts. For instance, one of the vice-chairmen of the revolutionary committee is now deputy director of our plant. Others have returned to their original posts. In fact, it's a normal transference of job and there's nothing unusual about it.

A few of the committee members were badly influenced by the "gang of four" and had made many mistakes. Now they are being helped by the masses, and when they recognize their mistakes and are determined to correct them, they will of course be given suitable work.

The composition of our Party committee and working committee still embodies the spirit of the three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young as advocated by Chairman Mao. Two of the three deputy secretaries of the Party committee are veteran workers who came to our factory before liberation, and the other is a 31-year-old woman worker who came to work in our factory after finishing senior middle school in 1968. She was elected to the Party committee in 1975. Of the four deputy directors, three are veteran

workers and the fourth is a young graduate of a secondary technical school who now serves as the first deputy director.

Question: Is there any difference between the current system and the system of one-man leadership which was repudiated during the Cultural Revolution?

Lu Hsing: In the early 50s, owing to lack of experience in running socialist enterprises, we adopted the system of one-man leadership in many of our factories as was done in the Soviet Union. Under that system, the factory director had exclusive power on major issues relating to finance, personnel, production plans and technical problems. Despite the existence of a Party committee in the factory, the director, however, could overrule the committee's decisions; as to the workers and ordinary cadres, they had much less say. Later, in line with Chairman Mao's directives on strengthening Party leadership and following the mass line, a system of division of responsibility with the factory directors taking charge under the leadership of Party committees was adopted in 1958, whereby factory directors are placed under the leadership of Party committees and cannot take arbitrary action on major issues which must be discussed by the committee members. But on the other hand, factory directors must be able to direct production independently so as to centralize the allocation of manpower, materials and funds.

Needless to say, this system is far from perfect and has to be improved. We should overcome any shortcomings or mistakes that may occur in the course of applying it. It is entirely wrong for Lin Piao and the "gang of four" to negate the system completely by putting it on a par with the system of one-man leadership.

Question: Do the workers still participate in management after the introduction of the system of division of responsibility with the factory directors taking charge?

Wang Kwang: Yes, of course. For cadre participation in physical labour and worker partici-

pation in management is one of the basic principles laid down by Chairman Mao for running socialist enterprises, which must be followed by all factories without exception.

The system of division of responsibility with the factory directors taking charge under the leadership of Party committees combines collective leadership with division of responsibility among individuals. Party committee members, the factory director and deputy directors are mostly selected from among the workers. They are required by the Party to go as frequently as possible among the workers, so as to know what's on their mind and not to be alienated from the masses. Four members on our Party committee take part in production and are therefore with the workers every day. As a rule, leading cadres at all levels meet before a day's work begins and the workers of each shift meet to sum up their work after knocking off. In this way, the workers' opinions and problems cropping up in production are brought in good time before the Party committee and the working committee for discussion. Attention is paid to canvassing the workers' opinions when important matters come under review. Take for instance the system of placing responsibility with each post. It was worked out for 66 kinds of work in the factory after discussions among the workers and approved for implementation by the leadership.

In all the workshops, shifts and groups, there are workers in charge of equipment, safety devices, sanitation, materials, recording attendance, checking and testing products, and the study of Marxist-Leninist theory. They are elected by their fellow-workers to help the leadership in management and are not divorced from production.

The system of worker participation in management will be further improved and perfected in the days to come. As stipulated in the Decision on Some Questions Concerning the Speeding Up of Industrial Development, which was issued recently by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party for trial implementation, the system of holding meetings of representatives of workers and staff members under the leadership of Party committees should be adopted to enable the workers to

participate and play a more effective role in discussing major issues in their enterprises and exercise supervision over the leading cadres. We are now making preparations for holding such a meeting.

Question: Some people say the abolition of revolutionary committees in factories implies paying greater attention to production than revolution. What do you think of it?

Lu Hsing: We have always adhered to the principle of "grasping revolution and promoting production." In the historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road. We must continue the revolution and put revolution in command of production.

At present, the central task of the revolution is to deepen the exposure and criticism of the "gang of four" and eradicate the noxious influence it spread. That is exactly what our Party committee is doing. Using pseudo-revolutionary slogans, the gang created great confusion in all fields of work and pushed our national economy to the brink of collapse. Our factory was badly affected too. Without clearing up the confusion, we cannot possibly do a good job in production. So the basic task confronting our Party committee now and in the days to come is to grasp revolution and promote production.

Revolutionary committees are not abolished in enterprises and communes where government administration is integrated with management. The famous Taching Oilfield is a case in point. Its leading body is still the revolutionary committee because the local government administration is integrated with the enterprise leadership. In the rural areas, revolutionary committees are set up at the commune level as the basic organs of state power, but not at the production brigade level for it does not form a level of government.

It would be taking things at their face value if one should regard the abolition of



revolutionary committees in some units as attaching less importance to or abandoning revolution.

CHINESE PRESS SURVEY

Narrowing the Gap Between Town and Country

THERE are 800 million people in China and of these, about 600 million live in the rural areas. Some 300 million able-bodied people are engaged in farming. Labour productivity in agriculture is very low. The whole country is working hard to speed up the mechanization and modernization of agriculture; this will cut down the number working in agriculture to 100 million and allow the remaining 200 million to engage in other production work. What will these 200 million do? All go to swell the urban populations? If this happened the cities would become greatly overcrowded, more cities would have to be built and the differences between town and country and between industry and agriculture would grow, bringing grave consequences. Obviously this is not the thing to do.

What is the answer?

Chairman Mao long ago pointed out that the rural people's communes should run industries where conditions permit. China is a vast country and to bring about industrialization, industries must not all be concentrated in cities. Of course some big and key factories and important industrial departments must be run by the state. However, some industries should be given in a planned way to the people's com-

A commune-run plant of Wusih County.



munes to run and certain industrial goods should be gradually assigned to the people's communes to process or produce.

Recently newspaper reports about the experience of Wusih in Kiangsu Province have provided some useful information on this particular question.

Wusih is an industrial city and the county (Wusih County) around is mainly engaged in farming. About 500 factories in Wusih have established relations with some 900 enterprises in the rural people's communes and the production brigades under them. This has promoted the industrialization of the communes. Various forms of co-operation are employed, such as the following:

- Communes or production brigades turn out parts which do not require a high level of technology, while the urban plants produce the main components and assemble the products. People call this "a dragon," the "head" being the city and the "body" of the dragon the villages. This is what the diesel plant does.
- Low-cost traditional products are given to the villages to produce while the city plants turn out the newer and more sophisticated products. For instance, a shipyard has asked a commune to make its cement flatboats.
- Some simple processing work is farmed out to the villages. For example, one woollen mill allocates the initial cleaning and sorting of wool to the communes.
- The village enterprises make use of industrial scrap and other by-products of urban factories as their raw materials for turning out goods. For example, a small chemical plant of one commune uses the waste of an urban pharmaceutical plant to turn out penicillin for treating silkworms in this silk-producing area.

Because ours is a country under the unified leadership of the Communist Party and the means of production are publicly owned, co-operation of this sort between the urban and rural areas can be done in a planned way. The

urban factories look upon this task of helping promote industrialization of the rural communes as a political task which strengthens the worker-peasant alliance. They painstakingly help the peasants to solve the problems of plant buildings and equipment, as well as to acquire technical and management skills. The workers say that their work does not end with helping the peasants to set up plants, but must be continued for a time until the plants can really stand on their own feet.

The results are there for all to see. Communes and brigades in the county last year processed over 100 million items for urban plants. This enabled the city to fulfil production tasks without additional buildings or workers, save an enormous amount of construction investments, and reduce huge quantities of marketable grain that it would have needed otherwise. This also freed the urban plants to go in for developing new technology and producing high-grade, precision or advanced goods.

Expediting Farm Mechanization

The development of commune and brigade enterprises has given a big boost to agricultural production. Last year the gross production value of commune and brigade enterprises ran up to 360 million yuan, which is 70 per cent of the total industrial and farm output value of the whole county. With such an economic force, there is no problem of funds when it comes to building water conservancy works and other farmland capital construction projects and to bringing about farm mechanization.

Commune members' incomes too have gone up. As standards of living are generally higher in the city and the wages of urban workers are higher than peasants' incomes, the peasants want to find jobs in the cities. If the income of peasants equals or becomes even higher than that of average urban workers, they will not want urban jobs.

Renmin Ribao editorialized: Chairman Hua has pointed out that the experience of Wusih County and the Soochow region (the county is a part of this region), in which urban-rural co-operation helps communes and brigades to develop industrial enterprises, offers a way for expediting farm mechanization and moderniza-

tion and realizing high-speed development of farming.

The editorial went on to say that communes and brigades running industrial enterprises of their own "is actually hundreds of millions of peasants running industrial enterprises. This is a tremendous and inestimable force. It not only will change the face of China's countryside, but also inevitably the face of China's cities and the relation between town and country."

A Great Political Revolution

Since the overthrow of the "gang of four" on October 6, 1976, people throughout the country have been exposing and criticizing this cabal of pseudo-Leftists. This is a great political revolution, a class struggle which is at present propelling China's cause of socialism forward. A Special Commentator's article on October 4 in *Renmin Ribao*, organ of the Party Central Committee, called for carrying the current third campaign of the struggle to expose and criticize the gang through to the end.

In the first campaign, which has already been carried out, the stress was on exposing and criticizing the "gang of four's" scheme to usurp Party and state power; in the second, it was on their counter-revolutionary features and criminal records; in the third campaign, the aim is to liquidate the ultra-Right essence of their counter-revolutionary revisionist line and its manifestations in various fields, and thoroughly criticize the gang from a theoretical point of view in philosophy, political economy and scientific socialism.

What is meant by carrying the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" through to the end? The article explained that this refers to the need to make a thorough investigation into the persons and incidents associated with the gang's conspiracy to usurp Party and state power, redress all the cases fabricated by the gang, clear up confusion between right and wrong with regard to line, ideology and theory, and resolutely restore the Party's fine traditions and style of work that had been wrecked by the

gang. Fulfilment of these tasks requires immense effort.

The "Gang of Four" and Lin Piao

To carry the third campaign to success, the Special Commentator wrote, it is necessary to criticize the "gang of four" and Lin Piao together because the two worked hand in glove politically and are like tweedledum and tweedledee in respect to line, ideology and theory. Exposure and criticism of Lin Piao in the past were mainly centred on his plot for an armed counter-revolutionary coup, but under the protection of the "gang of four," did not impinge in the least on his line, which was pseudo-Left and genuinely Right in nature. After the downfall of Lin Piao in September 1971, the "gang of four" became even more unbridled in pushing the pseudo-Left, genuinely Right revisionist line. That's why we say the line of the "gang of four" and that of Lin Piao were one and the same. These two struggles—the tenth and 11th major two-line struggles in our Party's history—were closely related. The wrong line, left unrebuted, was viciously carried further on by another group of its representatives, with particularly grave consequences.

The pernicious influence of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" in the realm of ideology, the article pointed out, must not be underestimated. They had a finished set of theories that were pseudo-Left, genuinely Right in nature and a whole system of thought that was anti-Marxist. Without these, they could not have deceived so many people for such a long time. Posing as "authorities in theory," the "gang of four" in particular distorted and tampered with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought not only on specific questions but also on every aspect of philosophy, political economy and scientific socialism, and systematically spread revisionist fallacies.

Only by deepening exposure and criticism of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" and making a clear distinction between Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the revisionist line of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" can we truly hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao; only by making a clear distinction between the great achievements scored by the Chinese people under the guidance of Chairman Mao's

revolutionary line and the grave consequences brought about by Lin Piao and the "gang of four" can we effectively defend the fruits of the Cultural Revolution. Lin Piao and the "gang of four" passed fish eyes for pearls and mixed the fictitious with the genuine; now it is imperative to help people clear up the confusion created by the gang, continued the article.

Class Enemies Are Only a Handful

The Party Central Committee has time and again stressed the need to pay attention to policy, the Special Commentator said. During the Cultural Revolution Chairman Mao said that in dealing with counter-revolutionaries and those who have erred, it is imperative to pay attention to policy, narrow the target of attack and help more people by educating them. Narrowing the target of attack is conducive to giving play to all positive factors and transforming as many negative factors as possible into positive ones.

Narrowing the target of attack requires correct understanding and handling of the "gang of four's" bourgeois factional alignments. This affects mainly the gang's confidants, hatchet men, and a tiny handful of persons who, in the political field, seriously disrupted the socialist legal system and democracy, persecuted good people and did smashing and grabbing while going in for corruption, theft or speculation in economic matters. The criminal activities of the gang's factional alignments are in nature contradictions between ourselves and the enemy, but the persons involved are only a handful.

Chairman Mao always taught us that we should be careful in handling a person's case. The Party Central Committee has summed up the experiences of previous political movements and two-line struggles, and in the current movement it has adopted a policy of not hurriedly handling cases.

This calls for a full investigation and study to verify the related material before passing a verdict organizationally on the gang's backbone supporters and



those who have erred. This makes for ensuring each case a more realistic handling which can stand the test of time. At the same time, the purpose of doing this is to give people who have made mistakes time to wake up and to

help more people correct their mistakes. Even the backbone supporters of the gang can be given a way out and be treated with leniency, provided they really acknowledge their crimes and show a sincere desire to mend their ways.

Far-Reaching Significance of China-Japan Treaty of Peace and Friendship

by Chang Hsiang-shan



THE Treaty of Peace and Friendship Between China and Japan will become formally effective in the latter part of this month when the instruments of ratification will be exchanged in Tokyo. This treaty, concluded between two countries whose combined populations make up a quarter of the world's total, is not an ordinary agreement to suit the needs of the moment but a document of major political significance and profound and far-reaching historical importance.

China and Japan are neighbouring Asian countries whose relationship in history has gone through twists and turns. Conclusion of the treaty is to affirm a new turning-point in the relations between the two countries and to set up a new milestone in the annals of Sino-Japanese relations. It has established a firm political basis for developing and consolidating their good-neighbourly relations and for strengthening and promoting friendship between their peoples.

The history of China-Japan relations which span more than 2,000 years was a record of friendship prior to the latter part of the 19th century, marked by constant cultural, economic, scientific and technological exchanges. In the middle of the 19th century, however, Japan under the Meiji restoration quickly struck out on the road of capitalism while China, a feudal country, was being turned into a semi-feudal,

semi-colonial country. Relations between the two were full of confrontations, clashes and hostilities which finally developed into protracted, large-scale warfare. In this historical period, China was the victim of aggression. Large stretches of Chinese territory succumbed to colonial subjugation under Japan; this turned semi-colonial, semi-feudal China into a colonial, semi-colonial and semi-feudal country. The Chinese people suffered terrible calamities. The war of aggression brought disasters to the Japanese people also. In August 1945, the war of aggression unleashed by Japan against China in 1937 ended in defeat for Japanese militarism.

In 1949, the founding of New China was proclaimed, but in the following 23 years, China and Japan did not declare the termination of the state of war between them and therefore relations between them remained abnormal. However, the Chinese people's leader Chairman Mao Tsetung and Premier Chou En-lai actively developed friendly relations with the Japanese people. Their initiatives manifested concern for the general situation of the postwar world and incorporated the great concept that both the Chinese and Japanese nations are great nations and that the Chinese and Japanese peoples are good friends. Many far-sighted Japanese personages have also made consistent efforts to promote Japanese-Chinese friendship. These historical deeds will live for ever in the annals of Sino-Japanese friendship.

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In 1972, the then Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka and Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira made a visit to China and the Chinese and Japanese Governments issued a joint statement normalizing their relations. This wrote a new page in the annals of Sino-Japanese relations and laid the groundwork for a treaty of peace and friendship.

As stipulated in the joint statement, the governments of the two countries signed the Treaty of Peace and Friendship after nearly four years of negotiations which started in November 1974. The basic principles set down in the joint statement were reaffirmed in the treaty and given a legal form. The treaty gives full expression to the fundamental aspirations of the two countries for the further development and consolidation of their friendly relations. It stipulates that the governments of the two countries shall develop lasting relations of peace and friendship on the basis of the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence; the two sides affirm that in their mutual relations, all disputes shall be settled by peaceful means without resort to the use or threat of force. The two governments shall endeavour to further develop economic and cultural relations between the two countries and to promote exchanges between their peoples. The confirmation of these principles denotes that the relations between China and Japan in future will be based on peace and friendship, not on hostility and war which lasted for more than half a century. In other words, this treaty not only formally terminates an unfortunate episode in the history of relations between the two countries but at the same time promotes a new development of the friendly relations which have grown in the postwar years. On this basis it enables the two countries in the future to continue and develop the friendly relations of the past 2,000 years. Thus we say that the conclusion of the China-Japan treaty is a political summation of Sino-Japanese relations and also a new starting point for the further development of relations between the two countries. It is indeed a priceless achievement that the people of the two countries, after suffering grave calamities from over half a century of

confrontation and war, were finally able to sign the treaty which accords with their fundamental interests. As everyone fully appreciates, it was through joint efforts that this great mission was accomplished.

The treaty explicitly opposes hegemonism. It stipulates: "The Contracting Parties declare that neither of them should seek hegemony in the Asia-Pacific region or in any other region and that each is opposed to efforts by any other country or group of countries to establish such hegemony." To write an explicit anti-hegemony clause into a treaty is something that has never been done before in treaties between countries anywhere in the world; thus this is an innovation.

China is a large country with rich resources and a huge population. At present, however, it is still an economically weak developing country. Some people are worried over whether China will seek hegemony in future when it has achieved modernization of its agriculture, industry, national defence, science and technology and become a really powerful country. We have repeatedly declared that China, a socialist country following the teachings of Chairman Mao Tsetung, will never seek hegemony. Today, by writing this policy into a treaty with a neighbouring country, we are duty-bound to observe the commitment. At the same time it will help some people to disperse their doubts in regard to tomorrow's China.

It is even more important for Japan, which is an economic power. Many Asian countries which suffered from Japanese militarism's aggression fear and oppose Japan's embarking again on the militarist road. Therefore it is necessary for Japan also to accept this restriction and solemnly declare that it will never seek hegemony. This will also be useful in changing the Asian people's view of Japan.

Of course the significance of the treaty is not confined to restricting China and Japan alone — such a restriction removes the possibility of war between two big Asian countries and of their committing aggression or launching a war against any third country. Of even more positive significance is the fact that both countries are opposed to efforts by other countries to establish hegemony in the Asia-

Pacific region or in any other region. Today, superpower hegemonism is an objective reality. Its specific manifestations are acts of aggression, control, interference, subversion and bullying against other countries. Furthermore, it is certain that the superpowers' pursuit of hegemonism and contention for world domination will lead to a new world war. Different policies in dealing with superpower hegemonism will bring about different results. If a policy of tolerance, compromise and appeasement is followed, it will only egg them on to committing even more blatant aggression and hastening the unleashing of a world war. On the eve of World War II, the policy of appeasing Hitler adopted by Britain's Neville Chamberlain and France's Edouard Daladier resulted not in delaying the war but in expediting its outbreak. This painful lesson must not be forgotten. It is only firm resistance and opposition that can restrict superpower aggression, bind them hand and foot and delay the outbreak of a world war. The treaty's stipulation that both China and Japan are opposed to efforts by any other country or group of countries to establish hegemony is, therefore, not only conducive to safeguarding stability, security and peace in the Asia-Pacific region, but will also play a due part in maintaining world peace and delaying the outbreak of a world war. It is therefore of world significance that there is a stipulation in the treaty opposing hegemonism.

Precisely because of the factors mentioned above, the conclusion of the treaty was not only fully and warmly supported by the peoples of China and Japan, but was also greeted with rejoicing by the countries and peoples in the Asia-Pacific region and other parts of the world that have been subjected to hegemonic bullying and harm. These feelings of the people of various countries are corroborated by the high appraisals accorded the treaty by world public opinion.

Naturally, we must not ignore the attitude taken by that superpower, the Soviet Union. During the four years of negotiations over this treaty, the Soviet party and state leaders from Brezhnev to Grushko came out again and again with all sorts of pressure on Japan in an effort to sabotage the proceedings and prevent the Japanese Government from concluding the

treaty with China. They even openly threatened that if Japan signed the treaty, the Soviet Union would "retaliate." This is the main reason why the treaty took four years to conclude, although actually it did not require so much time.

We also see that after the signing of the treaty, the Soviet Union pulled all stops out of its propaganda machine in a wild chorus of opposition. Kosygin himself took the field and maligned it as an instrument of a hegemonic China for opposing the peace-loving Soviet Union. How absurd! A glance at the clauses in the treaty by any sane person reveals that the treaty opposes nothing but hegemonism. Does it opposes, even in the slightest, a peace-loving country? If the Soviet Union were not seeking hegemony and not going in for social-imperialism, why should it be afraid of an anti-hegemony clause in the treaty? And why does it oppose and disparage opposition to hegemony? Seeking hegemony while denying others the right to oppose hegemony, and engaging in slanders, blackmail and threats, if others do oppose it — is this not the best way for the Soviet Union to expose its features as a hegemonic superpower?

In the present international situation, opposition to hegemony has become a powerful historical trend. Soviet threats and blackmail could not obstruct conclusion of the treaty between China and Japan or destroy the two people's friendship; likewise, they cannot impede the struggle of the people of the world against hegemony.

The conclusion of the treaty is not the ultimate aim but a new starting point for further developing good-neighbourly relations between China and Japan. With this common understanding, both sides must continue their efforts to strengthen co-operation and mutual exchanges in the political, economic and cultural fields and in science and technology.

For example, in the political field, both must be highly vigilant against the aggressive activities of superpower hegemonism and make new contributions to Asian and world stability, security and peace and to opposing hegemonism.

In the economic field, both can extend their long-term trade agreement, increase the annual and periodic volume of exports and imports

between them and in accordance with the principle of equality and mutual benefit, adopt all possible forms of co-operation, including loans, in agricultural and industrial production or developmental projects.

In the field of culture, intra-governmental cultural agreements can be concluded, the number of students and post-graduate students studying in each other's country increased and the sphere of exchanges between cultural circles expanded.

In the field of science and technology, intra-governmental agreements can be concluded, scientific and technical materials and information, and research results exchanged, various kinds of scientific and technological symposiums convened to swap experience and draw up joint research projects.

There can be an increase in the number of friendship visits by official, semi-official and non-official circles; in the number of "friendship planes," and "friendship ships" and in the number of scheduled flights. New regular shipping services can be opened up.

Also, besides the existing ones, there can be more friendship cities established.

In short, though China and Japan have different social and political systems and face different circumstances, so long as both adhere to the principles set forth in the Peace and Friendship Treaty, maintain the policy of seeking common ground on major issues while reserving differences in minor matters and act on the basis of the friendly exchanges that have taken place down the long years, much can be done through mutual co-operation, co-ordination and joint efforts. This kind of co-operation and co-ordination is needed both by China for building itself into a socialist country with modern agriculture, industry, national defence, science and technology, and by Japan for maintaining its independence, security and prosperity, since it lacks natural resources and its northern territories are to this day occupied by social-imperialism.

Without question, the conclusion of the treaty has opened up broader prospects for friendship between the two countries, and it is certain that their peoples will live in friendship generation after generation.

Moscow's Outcries Can Never Harm China

RECENTLY, the Kremlin has seized every opportunity to whip up a turbid wave of anti-China propaganda that has never been seen in the past. Brezhnev and others have personally come forward and orchestrated this anti-China chorus. He attacked China in a public speech and called a meeting of the politburo to pass a resolution against China. The Kremlin's whole propaganda machine was cranked up to grind out hundreds of articles in a concentrated and virulent slander and attack on China's internal and foreign policies.

Apart from the shopworn accusations that China is "warlike" and "anti-Soviet," the Krem-

lin's mouthpieces label China as "hegemonist" and "expansionist"—charges which should rightly be levelled against the Soviet Union. The Kremlin does not scruple to spread preposterous lies to bolster the anti-China barrage. Besides, it instigates and makes use of Viet Nam and Cuba to fan up the anti-China frenzy and increase its sound and fury.

Why a New Anti-China Wave?

The Kremlin's anti-China chorus has never ceased for a single day. What is it, then, that makes the current outburst so violent and

hysterical? It is the fact that the Soviet hegemonists have suffered heavy setbacks, while the just struggle of the peoples against imperialism and hegemonism has risen to a new height. An increasing number of people have come to see the Kremlin's "detente" fraud for what it is, and the "Helsinki spirit" which Moscow has done its best to exalt has sunk drastically. The forces against appeasement in Western Europe and North America have gained in strength.

With Cuba as its junior partner, Moscow has provoked one vicious conflict after another in Africa, which has been justly condemned by public opinion in African and other countries. This makes it more disreputable than ever in the eyes of the world.

The Soviet Union also backs Viet Nam's armed aggression against Kampuchea and has it try to peddle a revamped version of the "Asian collective security system" to the members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. This has given rise to misgivings among the Southeast Asian countries and put them on guard against the Soviet Union, which now finds itself in a state of isolation.

In the Middle East, the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean, the Kremlin's expansionism, intervention and gunboat policy are meeting with ever stiffer resistance. Its true expansionist colours have been exposed more clearly. A Finnish newspaper recently pointed out that "the great majority of foreign observers agree that the Kremlin has of late suffered one reverse after another in its foreign policy."

The upsurge of the struggle of nations against superpower hegemonism leads to the broadening and growth of the international united front against hegemony, and creates numerous difficulties for Soviet expansion overseas.

At the same time, China has increased its diplomatic contacts and made friends extensively. The conclusion of the Sino-Japanese Treaty of Peace and Friendship and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's visits abroad, in particular, have expanded China's friendly relations and co-operation with a number of countries and produced a powerful impact internationally. This development has made the new Kremlin tsars jittery and furious. Therefore they decided to

let loose a new, heavy anti-China barrage in order to lead public attention astray and get themselves out of their present predicament.

In their outburst the Soviet hegemonists try to attribute their worldwide reverses to China's "anti-Soviet agitation." Even Chinese leaders' "frequent visits to other countries recently" become a crime. This is sheer nonsense. Frankly speaking, the Chinese do not possess this magic power. Whatever its capacity, China could not possibly turn the people of the world against the Kremlin if the latter did not seek hegemony. Since it does seek hegemony, it is bound to arouse the peoples' vigorous resistance which no manoeuvres it resorts to can quell.

The growth of the international united front against hegemonism today has been brought about by none other than the two superpowers themselves and Soviet hegemonism in particular. As a socialist country, China firmly opposes superpower hegemonism and power politics and resolutely supports the just struggle of the people of the world against hegemonism. This is our unflinching and consistent stand. The Chinese leaders' recent visits abroad come entirely within the normal intercourse between nations. What they said and did were no more than elucidation of China's consistent position and policies. The Soviet leadership's fury and abuse are utterly unjustified.

Moscow's Hegemonism Exposes Itself

While pursuing hegemonism itself, the Kremlin charges China with seeking hegemony. This is typical of the tactic of the thief crying "stop thief!" It has long fallen into the habit of riding roughshod over others and bullying the weak. It infringes upon the sovereignty of others and interferes in their domestic affairs at will. It resorts to subversion, sabotage or even armed intervention against those who refuse to submit. Instances of this are innumerable.

The Kremlin's latest anti-China outburst serves to expose its hegemonist features once again. It never fails to level unwarranted pressure and attacks on any country which enters into friendly contacts with China.

When Japan signed the Treaty of Peace and Friendship with China, it was subjected to mil-

itary, economic and diplomatic pressure from the Soviet Union. The treaty states: "The Contracting Parties declare that neither of them should seek hegemony in the Asia-Pacific region or in any other region and that each is opposed to efforts by any other country or group of countries to establish such hegemony." Since the Soviet leaders have professed not to seek hegemony, why, then, should they fly into a rage over the conclusion of the treaty? When Chairman Hua Kuo-feng visited Romania and Yugoslavia at their invitation, the Kremlin insolently censured these two host countries. Brandishing the big stick of "anti-Sovietism," Moscow tries to stop some Asian nations from developing their friendly relations with China in keeping with their wish. What is this if not out-and-out hegemonism?

It is only natural that this high-handedness has been sharply criticized by fair-minded public opinion in various countries. *The Weekly World of Japan* wrote: "The world does not revolve round the Soviet Union. It is hoped that it will refrain from using other countries to grind its own axe." An editorial in the *Indian Express* of September 14 said: "What Russia is not entitled to is to involve third countries in a public display of its animosity against China or any other powers" and "it is in the highest degree presumptuous on the part of Moscow to give the appearance of seeking to preempt India's policy options."

By accusing China of "expansionism," Moscow hopes to estrange China from other countries. It has gone the length of alleging that China "attempts to conquer the whole globe." What a crushing charge! But such fantastic lies can fool no one. China has not stationed a single soldier outside its territory or occupied an inch of land outside its borders. It has not sought hegemony in the past and will never do so. And it will never be a superpower. This is the unswerving position of the Chinese Government.

On the other hand, the people of the world see that the Soviet Union has been quickening the pace of its arms drive and war preparations and that it has military bases abroad and is truculently engaged in global expansion and aggression. Today, more than 30 years after the end of World War II, it still maintains mas-

sive armed forces in a number of countries. Why?

There can be no disputing that it is the Soviet Union, not China, that harbours the wild ambition "to conquer the whole globe." Attention, however, must be paid to the fact that owing to the repeated reverses it has suffered in its expansion abroad as a result of the opposition of the peoples, the Kremlin boasters try to use their anti-China crusade as a cover for their own continued expansion overseas. They raise a hue and cry about China "seeking hegemony in Southeast Asia," but the fact is that they are using their "outpost," Viet Nam, for the pursuit of hegemony in that region. They accuse China of "ganging up with the racists" in Africa, but the fact is that amidst their anti-China outcries they have instigated Cuba to engineer hostilities and thereby managed to penetrate into Africa. The Moscow bloc now raises an anti-China outcry to a new crescendo and this obviously has still more sinister designs behind it.

Lie-Mongering and Mud-Slinging

The Kremlin is bent on vilifying China, but truth is not on its side. So it has to stoop to the despicable means of lie-mongering and mud-slinging to confound right and wrong. It accused China of "claiming a total of 10.5 million square kilometres of territory from its neighbouring countries," trying to "establish a kingdom of the Miao nationality" inside a contiguous country, and "opium trafficking." They lied even more fantastically that "Vang Pao (ringleader of the rebels in Laos—Tr.) paid a secret visit to China," China "had played a part in kidnapping Moro" and China "had plotted with the Mafia the assassination of John F. Kennedy." Such is the depth reached by the Kremlin lie-mongers, to whom even Goebbels could not hold a candle. But these lies can only show the shamelessness and degeneration of these anti-China maniacs; they prove to the hilt that they have really come to their wit's end.

The anti-China outburst can only help the Soviet Union reveal further its own despicable features and is of no avail in pursuing its aim of discrediting China. It has also failed in the attempt to poison relations between China and other countries, but, instead, has brought severe

condemnation on itself by fair-minded public opinion. The Kremlin may have found its practice rather stupid, so it ostensibly exercises a little restraint. However, opposition to China is an established policy of the Kremlin. It may change its tactics but not its policy against China. We are prepared to see them stir up one anti-China wave after another and vilify us for thousands of years.

Soviet outcries cannot harm China in the least. It has long been accustomed to enemy curses. Our country has risen up and grown amid the din of enemy abuse and vituperation. The more the enemy abuses it, the more convincing is the proof that its cause is just and that it is on the correct path. Moscow's

violent propaganda barrage against China is evidence that China's firm stand against big-power hegemonism has touched the tender spot of Soviet expansionism and become an insuperable obstacle to the Kremlin's hegemonist pursuits. This is China's glory. The Kremlin has reviled China for almost 20 years. Have we been toppled by its curses? No. Are we isolated? No. Instead, we have won more and more friends and our international prestige has risen steadily.

No amount of abuse and vituperation from the Kremlin can hinder the advance of the Chinese people.

(*"Renmin Ribao"* Commentator, October 11. Subheads are ours. — Ed.)



A Warning Against Another Munich

ON the 40th anniversary of the signing of the Munich pact, a number of European Marxist-Leninist Parties and organizations held meetings, issued statements and published articles pointing out the need to draw lessons from the pact and oppose the appeasement policy which encourages the Soviet Union's aggression and expansion.

The Communist Party of Germany held a meeting in Munich on September 30. Addressing the meeting, Christian Semler, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Party, said: Just like the fascists in the 1930s, the social-imperialists of today are doing their utmost to create political chaos by resorting to surprise attacks, espionage, provocations and terror. As a result of the Soviet expansionist policy and the unwillingness of U.S. imperialism to give up its economic, military and political positions in Europe, the danger of war in Europe is growing.

Semler pointed out that some people were now constantly harping on detente, describing it as the only way out, just as the advocates of

the appeasement policy of the 1930s pinned their last hope on the so-called defence of peace. In the 1930s, they believed that Hitler's fascism harboured no hegemonic ambitions. Now, advocates of appeasement consider the policy of social-imperialism as essentially defensive, a policy with the sole objective of safeguarding what is already in its possession.

Semler also noted that the Western attempt to soften social-imperialism by long-term economic penetration would ultimately be doomed to fail.

The Central Committee of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of France issued a declaration on September 30 saying: "That superpower [the Soviet Union] is building its military forces at home, as Hitler did in 1933-38."

The declaration also stated: "That superpower mouths 'peace' and 'detente,' as Hitler always did on the day before or after he launched his aggression."

It noted: "That superpower uses foreign countries, such as Cuba and Viet Nam, to attack independent countries like Democratic Kampuchea."

The declaration stressed: "The defence of peace and the world-wide struggle against Soviet hegemonism are two aspects of the same task. One cannot effectively defend peace with an illusion of hiding away in a safe ivory tower.

Peace can only be defended by the broadest union of all forces that genuinely desire peace."

L'Humanité Rouge said in an editorial entitled "Draw Lessons From Munich": "The danger of a new world war is growing. The Soviet Union and the United States are madly rivaling on every continent and ocean."

The editorial pointed out: "One of the lessons of Munich is that if the world's peoples and countries are unprepared and give the appearance of being weak, it only serves to whet the arrogance and the aggressive appetite of warmongers."

It further noted: "Forty years after the Munich pact the great task is how to make people aware of the danger of war." A new world war "is inevitable, and we must be resolutely prepared to deal with it," the editorial stressed.

The Spanish Workers' Revolutionary Organization published an article in *En Lucha*, an organ of the Central Committee of the Organization. The article said: The present-day world's events remind us of 1938. The Soviet Union pays lip service to peace and disarmament while stepping up its arms expansion and war preparations. Military expenditures account for 12

per cent of the Soviet gross national product, equaling that of the Nazi's in 1938. Moscow has rapidly developed its navy. It has launched massive strategic offensives against Africa with a view to severing the communication and transportation lines from the African coast to Europe.

The article noted: "Confronting such a situation, an appeasement mentality has appeared, particularly in the United States and Europe."

The article went on to say that in order to ease up their own economic crises and to make profits, the Western monopoly capitalist class has offered the Soviet Union a large quantity of capital, equipment and advanced technology, thereby helping the latter lessen its economic difficulties to a certain degree and continue militarizing its economy.

The article concluded: "In the 1930s, the appeasement policy hastened the outbreak of war and benefited the aggressors at the beginning of the war. The people suffered far more than they might have if they had initially resisted the aggression. Learning from historical lessons, today, we must oppose the appeasement policy in our struggle for peace, as we should do yesterday."

Explanatory Notes to Volume V of "Selected Works of Mao Tsetung" (21)

The Communist International

(See p. 326, Vol. V, Eng. Ed.)

The Communist International, or the Third International, was a joint international organization of the Communist Parties and Communist organizations of the world.

The first mass revolutionary organization of the international proletariat was the International Working Men's Association (which was later called the First International after the establishment of the Second International.) It

was founded in London in September 1864 and dissolved in July 1876. In July 1889, socialists from various countries held a congress in Paris and set up a joint international organization—the Second International—of the social-democratic parties of the world. After the outbreak of World War I, most of the social-democratic parties which had joined the Second International openly betrayed the proletariat, supported their own bourgeois governments and took part in the imperialist war. This spelt the end of the Second International.



In March 1919, the First Congress of the Communist International was held in Moscow under Lenin's leadership and attended by representatives from 30 countries. It approved the programme of the Communist International, the declaration to the proletariat of the world and a series of other resolutions and decisions, thereby proclaiming the founding of the Communist International, i.e., the Third International. Its task was to win the working class and other labouring people over to the side of communism and struggle to overthrow imperialist and capitalist rule and establish the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Later, the situation in various countries and the relations between them became increasingly complicated, and in the anti-fascist war, it became all the more necessary for the Communist Parties in various countries to solve problems on their own in the light of their specific situation and historical conditions. In these circumstances, it was impossible for a central international organization to lead the international communist movement to meet the new requirements. In May 1943, the Presidium of the Communist International Executive Committee proposed that the Communist International be dissolved. This won the unanimous approval of the Communist Parties of various countries.

Sun Yat-sen

(See p. 330.)

Sun Yat-sen (1868-1925), a native of Hsiangshan (now Chungshan) County of Kwang-tung Province, first studied medicine and later engaged in revolutionary work. In 1894, he formed the *Hsing Chung Hui* (Society for China's Regeneration), an organization of China's bourgeois revolution in its early stage. In 1905 the *Hsing Chung Hui* merged with two other organizations into the *Tung Meng Hui* (the Chinese Revolutionary League) of which Sun Yat-sen was elected chairman. The *Tung Meng Hui* put forward a programme for the bourgeois-democratic revolution advocating "the expulsion of the Tartars (Manchus), the recovery of China, the establishment of a republic and the equalization of land ownership."

That same year, it founded a paper called *Min Pao* which carried on heated debates with the reformists over such problems as revolution and royalism, democracy and autocracy and the land system.

The *Tung Meng Hui* directed a number of armed insurrections against the Ching regime. The Wuchang Uprising (the Revolution of 1911), staged on October 10, 1911 led to the downfall of the feudal autocratic regime of the Ching Dynasty and the formation of the Provisional Government of the Republic of China to which Sun Yat-sen was elected Provisional President.

Before long, the fruits of the Revolution of 1911 were usurped by the heads of the Northern warlords like Yuan Shih-kai and Tuan Chi-jui. Afterwards, Dr. Sun launched an expedition against Yuan Shih-kai and struggled to protect the constitution. But the revolutionary struggles he led suffered repeated failures because of the weaknesses of the Chinese bourgeoisie, the lack of thoroughness in the revolution, its failure to arouse the broad masses and its lack of worker-peasant support.

The victory of the Russian October Revolution in 1917 and the founding of the Chinese Communist Party in 1921 had a great influence on Sun Yat-sen. The vigorous development of the Chinese workers' and peasants' movements gave him tremendous inspiration. In 1924, with the help of the Chinese Communist Party, Dr. Sun reorganized the Kuomintang, convened the First National Congress of the Kuomintang with the participation of the Communists, formulated the Three Great Policies of alliance with Russia, co-operation with the Communist Party and assistance to the peasants and workers and reinterpreted the Three People's Principles, developing the old Three People's Principles into the new Three People's Principles and brought about the formation of the national united front comprising the Kuomintang and the Communist Party as well as the people of all circles, thus gaining a big advance in the Chinese revolution. On March 12, 1925 Sun Yat-sen died in Peking. Chairman Mao made a high appraisal of him.

(To be continued.)

ROUND THE WORLD

SOVIET UNION

Turkish Deputy Prime Minister's Visit Postponed

The Soviet Union has twice postponed a visit to the country by Turkish Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of State Hikmet Cetin.

Hikmet Cetin had initially planned to visit Moscow on September 27 as head of a Turkish economic delegation to the Moscow Session of the Turkish-Soviet Joint Economic Committee meeting. But this time the visit was postponed for one week because the Soviet minister concerned was "ill." Then on October 4 when the delegation was ready to go to Moscow, it was again asked to postpone the visit indefinitely for the same reason.

The Turkish daily *Cumhuriyet* reported on October 4 that according to information from the Turkish Prime Minister's office, the postponement of the visit was Moscow's reaction to Turkish Prime Minister Ecevit's decision to reopen U.S. military bases.

The Turkish Government decided on October 4 to provisionally reopen U.S. bases in Sinop, Pirinlik, Belbasi and Kargaburun because the U.S. President Jimmy Carter, in a statement of September 26, announced that the United

States had formally ended its arms embargo against Turkey.

The United States decided to put an arms embargo on Turkey in 1975 which caused the Turkish Government to close 25 U.S. military bases. The Ford administration and Turkish Government signed an agreement in 1976 under which the United States would provide Turkey with a military aid of 1,000 million U.S. dollars in four years, and Turkey in turn would reopen U.S. military bases. But this agreement has never been ratified by the U.S. Congress.

Prior to Carter's announcement on ending the embargo, however, the U.S. Senate and the House of Representatives had respectively voted to permit a lifting of the embargo. Turkish Prime Minister issued a statement on September 27, saying that the lifting of U.S. arms embargo had strengthened the Turkish defence forces.

VIENNA TALKS

Round 16 Begins

On September 28 another round of troop reduction talks began in Vienna. This is the 16th round of the talks on troop reduction in Central Europe. The previous 15 rounds totalling more than 170 meetings dragged over five long years have all proved futile.

The Soviet Union has for years proposed "freezing the

status quo" so as to maintain its superiority in conventional arms in Central Europe. But when this was rejected by the West, Moscow at the 15th round which began on May 18 this year came out with the "new proposal" that both sides reduce their ground forces in Central Europe to 700,000 men. At first glance this "new proposal" seems quite reasonable. But there is a catch: Moscow wants the West to acknowledge that the ground forces of both sides in this part of the world are "roughly on a par." If this was accepted it would mean allowing the Soviet side to exclude at least 150,000 of its troops from the cutback. The West contended that this would seriously "endanger the West's security" and rejected it, and the 15th round ended in a deadlock.

When the new round started, Western representatives emphatically pointed out that differences still remained over this issue, which was considered a "major obstacle" in the talks.

The Soviet propaganda machine, however, is working overtime to sell the idea that the Soviet Union is being "wholehearted and sincere" in the talks and Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko in a televised speech a few days ago accused the West of "showing no desire at present for reaching an agreement." Soviet and other Warsaw Pact representatives at a press conference clamoured about the need "to take a realistic attitude," insisting that the West accept their so-called principle of "mutual" force reduction and thus ensure



Soviet superiority in Central Europe.

The Vienna talks in the last five years have obscured Soviet-U.S. contention, especially Soviet military expansion, in Europe, but all the while the Soviet military threat to Western Europe has been growing. People today have looked reality in the face and see that the talks on troop reduction in Central European are meaningless.

U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL

U.S. Issuance of Visa to Smith Denounced

On October 10 the United Nations Security Council adopted a resolution condemning the U.S. Government for allowing Ian Smith, chieftain of the racist regime in Southern Rhodesia, to visit the United States.

It demanded that the United States "scrupulously observe the provisions of Security Council resolutions concerning sanctions against Southern Rhodesia," and "expressed the hope that the United States will continue to exert its influence in order that genuine majority rule may be achieved without further delay in Southern Rhodesia."

Many representatives from third world countries at the Council meeting criticized the U.S. Government for its decision to issue an entry visa to Smith. The Chinese Represen-

tative Chen Chu pointed out that the U.S. Government's decision to issue an entry visa to Smith in disregard of the strong opposition of world opinion directly violates the relevant provisions of the U.N. Charter and the Security Council resolutions concerning sanctions against the racist regime in Southern Rhodesia. He said that the sanctions against the racist Smith regime must be strengthened, and not weakened in the least, until the Zimbabwe people attain genuine independence.

The African Group and the Arab Group at the United Nations respectively published press communiques expressing their strong opposition to the U.S. Government's decision. The Permanent Observer Mission of Zimbabwe Patriotic Front to the United Nations on October 5 also issued a statement of denunciation, pointing out that despite such schemes hatched by the United States, the heroic people of Zimbabwe "will continue their national-liberation war until genuine independence is achieved."

IRAN

Strikes and Demonstrations

Last week workers in Iran went on strike along with personnel in some government ministries. University professors and students have boycotted classes and urban residents in

several cities have held demonstrations.

Postal workers began striking on October 4. Employees of Iran Air, the state railways and government ministry of arts and culture as well as 23,000 taxi drivers went on strike on October 7. Thirty thousand workers at Isfahan Steel Plant in central Iran struck on October 9. Meanwhile, demonstrations were also held in cities like Amol.

Demonstrations and strikes have continuously embroiled Teheran, the capital, and other cities since the beginning of the year. On September 8 the Iranian Government proclaimed martial law in 12 cities for six months and started a campaign against price hikes and corruption. It also decided to grant a 12.5 per cent pay rise for all government employees from September 23.

Iran's unstable political situation is now commanding world attention. Newspapers in various countries have published accounts and commentaries on the superpowers' interference and rivalry in Iran. An editorial in the Kuwait *Al-Rai Al-Amm* pointed out that the "big powers" were contending in this sensitive area and attempting to "control it." An Italian newspaper, *Giornale Nuovo*, ran an article stating that Brezhnev and company clearly understood Iran's strategic importance in this area.

ON THE HOME FRONT

Mechanized Pig and Chicken Farms

IN the last two years Peking has built a farm for raising up to 10,000 pigs, a poultry farm to raise 200,000 egg-laying hens and a chicken breeding farm. The three mechanized farms are now in production. The chicken breeding farm, for example, has already provided 680,000 chickens this year.

Mechanized pig or chicken farms have also been set up by the capital's water-conservancy and other departments while semi-mechanized ones are being run by some communes and production brigades on the outskirts.

Other major cities in China have been quick to follow suit. In Shanghai alone, apart from three big mechanized chicken farms that were constructed at a year's notice, 48 medium-sized and small ones were built by communes and production brigades in the suburbs, raising a total of 220,000 egg-laying

hens. More such farms are being built.

Tibet: River Control Project

THE project to harness the Nyangchu River, the biggest water-conservancy work ever built in Tibet, has been under way since June this year.

It is scheduled for completion in 1985, and will help turn the 11,900-square-kilometre Nyangchu River basin into one of the major marketable grain bases in Tibet.

A tributary of the Yalu Tsangpo River, the Nyangchu tumbles 198 kilometres through four counties of the Shigatse Prefecture, where the climate is mild and the soil fertile. Because there were no projects to control the river, it used to cause erosion over vast stretches of farmland. Per-hectare grain yield in the four counties averaged a meagre 0.7 ton before 1959, the year democratic reform came to Tibet.

A number of small water conservancy projects were built after the democratic reform to enhance some of the farmland's ability to fend off drought and waterlogging. As a result, average per-hectare grain output reached a little more than two tons.

The current Nyangchu project envisages straightening the main river course and building 20 or so ancillary works including trunk irrigation channels, reservoirs, small hydroelectric stations and water-diversion installations. When completed, the project will make possible the reclamation of more than 7,000 hectares of virgin soil and also basically solve the problem of irrigation on both sides of the river.

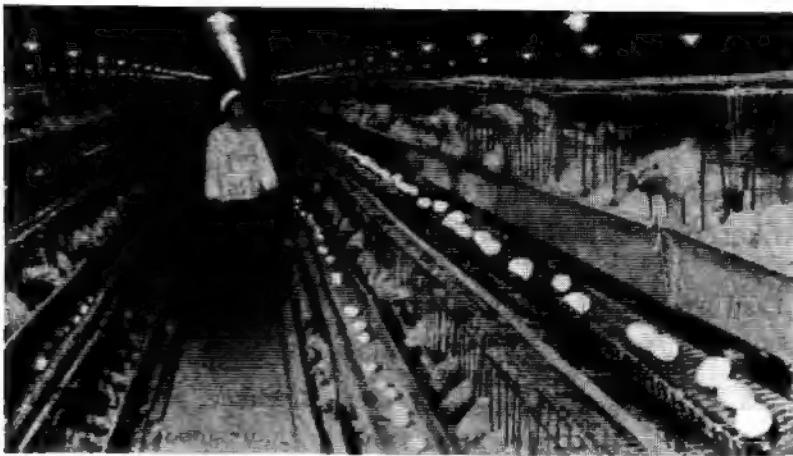
The state has sent to the site a number of bulldozers, graders and caterpillar scrapers to speed up the work.

Apart from the Nyangchu project, Tibet will harness the Yalu Tsangpo and Lhasa Rivers to help boost the local economy at a faster pace.

Road Construction In Peking

THIS year Peking has widened three of its streets and is broadening five others.

A 1.8-kilometre-long street from the Guest House to Yuehtan Park in the western part of the capital used to be a 10-metre-wide narrow affair; it has been turned into a tree-lined parkway of 26 metres in width together with 4-metre-wide verdant median strips. The street is now open to traffic.



A poultry farm in Peking.

fic. Another 10-metre-wide downtown avenue to the west of Tien An Men Square has been widened to 16 metres. During construction, underground sewers and gas and central heating pipes were laid.

The total length of Peking's streets by the end of 1977 was 10.2 times that of 1949, the year of liberation. However, it was hardly enough to accommodate the endless streams of automobiles and bicycles, whose numbers shot up to 31 times and 15 times respectively during this period. Consequently street traffic is still very busy in the capital.

Moreover, the old avenues in Peking do not meet the needs of a modern city. Most of them are narrow, and they crisscross Peking in squares instead of radiating to all directions. Even worse, there are only a few trunk lines in the city proper and even fewer that encircle it. This is another cause of traffic jams in Peking.

A blueprint for solving the problem has already been drawn up by the municipal administration. It entails widening eight streets to 20-28 metres by 1985 and building overpasses at eight road junctions, four roads surrounding the city and four 10,000-square-metre parking lots. Tall buildings with 12 million square metres of floor space will shoot up along the newly built and broadened streets.

Included in the plans are tourist highways from downtown Peking to the Summer Palace and the Great Wall, and a highway to Peking Airport on the eastern outskirts of the capital.

Tangshan Exports More Porcelain

PORCELAIN-MAKING has a history of more than 500 years in Tangshan. Today it exports 500 more varieties of porcelain products than it did before July 1976 when the area was hit by a strong earthquake.

These include porcelains with traditional style of gilding and glazing, four-folding screens with designs of scenes from such legendary tales as "The Cowherd and the Weaving Maid" and "Uproar in Heaven," and table-sets which are novel and exquisite in shape and bright in colour. For the first time ever Tangshan now produces porcelain sculptures with designs of legendary and historical figures. Among the new products are porcelain figurines and plaques.

The quality of Tangshan porcelain has further improved. The "white magnolia" porcelains, made in the Tangshan Porcelain Research Institute, are characterized by their transparency, smoothness and lustrous glaze. Using new raw materials, the city has resumed production of "white jade" and "peacock" porcelain wares after more than a decade. The technical processes in porcelain-making have been renovated and streamlined since the last earthquake.

Nanning Combats Industrial Pollutants

WORKERS at over 60 per cent of the industrial furnaces and kilns in Nanning, capital of the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region, have adopted measures to reduce

soot and prevent it from contaminating the environment.

Moreover, serious pollution in the city's industrial zone has been alleviated considerably thanks to the great efforts made in the disposal of waste liquid and gas and residue.

Chimney stacks of the Nanning Aluminium Plant used to belch forth thick clouds of hydrogen fluoride and sulphur dioxide. Now 95 per cent of the discharged sulphur dioxide is absorbed by manganese dioxide to produce electrolytic manganese. This has lowered the toxic gas density below the levels set by the state. Hydrogen fluoride is also properly treated so as to reduce its per-cubic-metre density below the required limits before it is released.

Multi-purpose utilization is one way of turning waste into assets. Heaps of pineapple skins were tossed away every year in the past by the Nanning Canning Factory. Now the factory not only makes juice from pineapple skins and cores but also extracts protease from them. The fermented bagasse makes good pig feed.

Technical processes and equipment have been transformed and renovated in many of the city's factories and mines to seal up any loopholes that allow pollutants to escape during production. A chemical plant, for example, by transforming its technical processes, has reduced its pollutant leakage rate from 4.2 to 0.9 per cent.

The city administration stipulates that disposal or multi-purpose utilization of industrial waste must be taken into full consideration both in building new projects and in expanding old ones.

Scientific and Technical Periodicals in Chinese

Quarterly

Mathematica Numerica Sinica
Acta Chimica Sinica
Vertebrata Palasiatica
Acta Biochimica et Biophysica
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(with table of contents and abstracts of
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Progress in Physiology
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Chinese Journal of Ophthalmology

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